Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 7, 1828. [NO. 583.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeed publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

From the North American Review for July.

Female Influence on Children.—The power which well adapted books may exert on the minds of children, can hardly be stated in extravagant terms, and will be allowed by every one to be great. And when we consider farther, that early impressions, though not weakened, are seldom entirely erased; that good seed on good ground affords an abundant return at the harvest time; that "the child is a father of the man;" and that the strong direction once given is long, and, in the majority of cases, always retained; and, lastly, that the subject in one other point of view, to which we consider that the mother's influence, which next to the influence of Heaven itself, is the best and dearest, and most powerfully, has been the most frequently and successfully acknowledged by its objects, may be effectually aided in its operations by the hints which the parent receives, and the facilities of auxiliary instruction and entertainment which are placed at her disposal, in judicious books for children, we shall receive such books not with pleasure alone, but with respect; we shall esteem it no act of condescension in ourselves, in any one, to pore over their pages; we shall perceive the solid instruction, more beauty, truth, power, in many a little work stitched up in tinted paper, bearing a simple wood cut on each side, and thrown about the nursery with as much freedom of dissemination as the most ardent republican could desire, than in many a proud octavo, redolent of Russia, and tenacious of its standing on shelves of mahogany.

Such being the importance of juvenile books, who are best qualified to make them? To the first question we answer, Women. They are the best qualified to make books for children, who are the most in the company of children; who have almost the sole care of children; whose natural sympathies unite them most closely with children, even those of them as have never been mothers themselves: who best know the minds, the habits, the hearts of children; and whose tenderness and gentleness gracefully bend to the ignorance of children, and assimilate most easily and happily with their soft and yielding natures. The child in its earlier years especially has no guardian like woman, and can therefore have no instructor like woman.

And, when we come to answer the next question, who have really devoted their best talents and most anxious care to the education of children; who have written the best books for and about children? We are thankful we again can answer, Women. Thirty years ago, (if we had been in existence then) we could not have answered thus. We should have been compelled to say, there are no books for children: these important members of the human family are destitute; this immensely valuable, and intensely fertile field, lies neglected, and runs to waste. No seed has been sown there by the propitious skies to mature; the grain is yet to be deposited; the weeds are yet to be eradicated; both man and woman pass by, and take their labor to other places, and think not of redeeming it, nor know that care and culture it may be made to blossom like the rose, and fill the earth with its fruits. This we should at that time have been obliged to say. But now we can say that those whose part and province it was to do this work, have done it, and done it well. We can point to the names of Barbauld and Edgeworth, Taylor and Hoffland, and confidently ask, where there are worthier.

Men talk of eras in literature. The days of the two first named of those ladies, the era of the 'Hymns for Children,' and the 'Parent's Assistant,' was a golden era, pure and bright, and full of riches, and deserving a rank among the most glorious ages of improvement. Since that time laborers have been fast coming into the same field and have worked well; though we must still say, that those who came first worked best. Our own countrywomen have been neither tardy in advancing to this delightful task, nor inefficient in their services. We believe that the best children's books which we have, and we have many which for excellent are the composition of females; and if we felt ourselves at liberty to do so, we could repeat an honorable and by no means a scanty list of the names of those who have earned some thing better than mere reputation, by contributing to form the minds and hearts of our children. Those who are conscious that they belong to the catalogue, have little to ask of fame, and certainly nothing to receive from it half so valuable as that which they already possess, in the gratulations of their own hearts.

The department of juvenile literature, then, is almost entirely in female hands. Long may it remain there! Long, for the interests of virtue, and the improvement of mankind, may it be in the heart of woman to nurture the growth, and watch over and direct the early puttings-forth of youthful intellect and feeling. While she retains the task so delightful in itself, and so grave and momentous in its ends, and even adds to its beautiful dignity by the graceful and effectual manner in which she has hitherto performed its duties, she inspires us with an admiration of a deeper and more lasting, and, we must also believe, more flattering character, than was the most glowing and romantic love of the days of chivalry. Talk not to us of chivalry, unless it be in poetry, and with the usual latitude and license of poetry. In truth, and in prose, the most refined devotion of knighthood and chivalry is no more to be compared, in purity and elevation, to the sentiments which female excellence now commands, than are those fair ones who then presided at the great duels which we read of under the poetical name of tournaments, and who by their presence and plaudits animated the legalized and courtly slaughter which was raging and struggling beneath them, to be compared to the females of our own time, who, as beautiful, no doubt, and as accomplished as they, find it their more appropriate privilege and pleasure to stimulate the fresh powers of childhood to the competitions of knowledge and virtue, and to hold out the meed of approbation to the exertions of innocent and ingenuous minds.

Calumny Repelled.—The oration at the celebration of the last National Anniversary, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, was delivered by Mr. Everett, the distinguished Representative in Congress from that District. The following passage, which we copy from a Boston paper, contains an excellent answer to some of the securrility which the London Quarterly Review has aimed at the People of the United States.

"A late writer in the London Quarterly Review has permitted himself to say, that the original establishment of the United States, and that of the Colony of Botany Bay, were pretty nearly modelled on the same plan. The meaning of this slanderous insinuation is, that the United States were settled by deported convicts, in like manner as new South Wales has been settled by felons, whose punishment by death has been commuted into transportation. It is, doubtless, true, that at one period, the English Government was in the habit of condemning to hard labor, as servants, in the colonies, a portion of those who had received the sentence of the law. If this practice makes it proper to compare America with Botany Bay, the same comparison might be made of England herself, before the practice of transportation began, and even now; inasmuch as a large portion of her convicts are held to labor within her own bosom. In one sense, indeed, we might doubt whether the allegation were more of a reproach or a compliment. During the time that the colonization of America was going on the most rapidily, the best citizens of England—if it be any part of good citizenship to resist oppression—were immured in her prisons of State, or lying at the mercy of the law.

"Such were the convicts by which America was settled. Men convicted of fearing God more than they feared man: of sacrificing property, ease, and all the comforts of life, to a sense of duty, and the dictates of conscience—men convicted of pure lives, brave hearts, and simple manners. The enterprise was led by Raleigh, the chivalrous convict, who unfortunately believed that his Royal master had the heart of a man, and would not let a sentence of death, which had slumbered for sixteen years, revive and take effect after so long an interval of employment and favor. But *nullum tempus occurrit regi*. The felons who followed next were the heroic and long-suffering church of Robinson, at Leydon—Carver, Brewster, Bradford, and their pious associates, convicted of worshipping God according to the dictates of their consciences, and of giving up all—country, property, and the tombs of their fathers—that they might do so, unmolested. Not content with having driven the Puritans from her soil, England next enacted, or put in force, the oppressive laws, which colonized Maryland with Catholics, and Pennsylvania with Quakers. Nor was it long before the American plantations were recruited by the Germans, convicted of inhabiting the Palatinate, when the merciless armies of Louis XIV. were turned into that devoted region; and by the Huguenots, convicted of holding what they deemed the simple truth of Christianity, when it pleased the mistress of Louis XIV. to be very zealous for the Catholic faith. These were followed in the next age by the Highlanders, convicted of loyalty to their hereditary prince, on the plains of Culloden; and the Irish, convicted of supporting the rights of their country, against an oppressive external power. Such are the convicts by whom America was settled.

In this way, whatsoever was really valuable in European character—the resolute industry of one nation, the inventive skill and curious arts of another, the lofty enterprise of another—the courage, conscience, principle, self-denial of all, were winnowed out by the policy of the prevailing Governments, little knowing what they did, as a precious seed, wherewith to plant the soil of America.

East Florida.—Ship building has been commenced by the Americans in East Florida, where a keel is laid at St. Augustine, for the first time since its occupancy by the United States.

Williams' Printing Machine.—Yesterday, at the Methodist Printing Office in Crosby street, *twenty-six tokens*, equal to *fifty-two* tokens on one side, were printed by Williams's small wooden press, well done, and finished at four o'clock in the afternoon. Eight, or say *ten* tokens by *hand*, (on the ordinary press,) is a day's work. The workman says he can do *forty* on this press, on both sides, equal to eighty in the common way; and by Williams's iron press, nearly finished at the Sterling Works, he says he can do *eighty* on both sides, equal to 20 day's work on the old presses. Seeing is believing, and twenty-six tokens on both sides in one day is an astonishing fact, not heretofore equalled or heard of in America. A few days will give further results of this important invention, equally indisputable and conclusive.—*Ib. Enquirer.*

Preventive against Moths.—The destruction to cloathing and other articles of value, the use of which is usually suspended during the summer months, is not only vexatious but often of serious loss. We are therefore pleased to have it in our power to state, upon the authority of a respectable medical friend, who has often attested its efficacy in this particular, that the *Calamus* or *Sweet Flag Root*, which abounds in our vicinity, being cut in thin slices and scattered among woollens, of any kind, will effectually repel the assault of this destructive insect.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The Methodists.—The base libel on the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lately held at Pittsburg, Pa. to-wit: "that there were 197 members, including 6 bishops, in attendance, and "that they were all Adams men except seven," is again published in the National Intelligencer of a very late date, as evidence "that the great body of this enlightened community of Christians" [Methodists] are opposed to the elevation of General Jackson to the office of President! Now, this was contradicted, in the most emphatic language, as long ago as the 20th June, by the best authority—the Christian Advocate and Journal, a paper established in the city of New York by the General Conference. The Advocate remarks: "Instead of one hundred and sixty-nine, present, including the five instead of six bishops, and how many of these were Adams' men, and how many Jackson's men, neither ourselves, nor we presume, any one else, had any means of ascertaining, there having been *no means used at the Conference to test the political sentiments of any member.*"—*Bal. Star.*

Extraordinary Performance.—A gentleman of rank, who had undertaken for a considerable wager, to hop 270 feet in 30 successive hops, executed his task on Saturday at one o'clock, at the Red House, Battersea. About half past 12, the gentleman [who, we understand, is an Irishman, and student of Grays Inn] arrived with a party of friends. At one o'clock he started, and to the astonishment of all present accomplished 306 feet at the first attempt, with perfect ease, winning by 36 feet, without much apparent exertion. He was offered to be backed to any amount against any man in England; large odds were given against 276, 279, 285, 297, and 300 feet, and the performance was not backed by any one but the performer. We understand the bets were considerable, and must allow the performance to be almost incredible.

Between the Cup and the Lip.—The proverb of "Many things fall out between the cup and the lip," is generally supposed to have taken its origin from one of the Penelope wooers being shot just as he was going to drink, but it arose, according to Ainsworth thus:—"A King of Thrace had planted a vineyard, when one of his slaves, whom he had much oppressed in that very work, prophesied that he, the king, should never taste of the wine produced in it. The king disregarded the prediction, and when at an entertainment he held the cup full of his own wine, he sent for his slave, and asked him insultingly, what he thought of his prophecy then. The slave merely answered, '*Multa inter pocula ac labra cadunt*,' and scarcely had he spoken, when news was brought that a huge boar was laying the vineyard waste. The king rose in a fury, attacked the boar, and was himself killed, without ever tasting the wine."

Life.—Life is a fountain fed by a thousand streams that perish if one be dried. It is a silver chord, twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers which make it much more strange that they escape so long than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accident, ever ready to crush the mouldering tenements that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by the hand of nature. The earth and the atmosphere, whence we draw our life, are impregnated with death—health is made to operate its own destruction. The food that nourishes the body contains the elements of its decay—the soul that animates it by the vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its action—death lurks in ambush along all our paths.

Knave of Hearts.—A fellow in Connecticut has lately been convicted of marrying six wives.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Bible Society, held a few days since, measures were adopted for completing the plan which has been partially executed, of furnishing every destitute family in this county with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

From the last annual Report of the Parent Society, we learn that there have been formed in this State, 32 Auxiliary Societies, many of which are in a languishing condition. A few have continued active and useful from their organization, and some have been revived the present year, by an Agent sent by the Managers. The destitution in this State, of the Bible, is represented as great, *ten thousand* families at least being unprovided with this precious book.

The number of Bibles sent to the State during the past year, is 2070. Money received from the same source $1,108—$993 of which, were in payment for books, and $115 as donations.—*Raleigh Register.*

New York, July 15.

Conjugal Affection.—On Tuesday last *five wives* entered complaints at the police office against their husbands, for having violently assaulted and beaten them. These dutiful husbands, were severally committed to Bridewell. But alas! for female weakness! on the opening of the office yesterday morning, two of these relenting fair ones, presented themselves, and begged that their husbands might be released, declaring their belief that they had been sufficiently punished. In one instance the delinquent could not be let off, as the case had gone up to the sessions. The affectionate wife expressed great regret, and went away weeping, to propitiate the District Attorney. In the other case the fair one was made happy, and paid down the *fee*, (probably as much as she could earn in a week) with great joy.

Absence.—Absence is the best test of affection. Though it will not always extinguish it—nor always fan it to flame, it most generally does one of them. It has, however, different effects upon different persons. In a mind of ardent temperament, if the spark of affection be deeply seated, it kindles it to a flame; but if it be but the thrilling admiration of a moment, a few short hours and the succession of a few new and brilliant objects will forever erase the faint impression. Upon other hearts, it but acts to smother the flame for a time—to bring a temporary oblivion upon the senses, which moments of thought may at once dissipate. A man may become deeply attached to another while his first passion is "still tremblingly alive." But such a love cannot be permanent—it will consume in its own flame.

There is a charm in novelty, which to a youthful mind is irresistibly pleasing. Whatever care may weigh upon the spirits, whatever despondency may darken the bosom, and whatever disappointments may have wrung the heart and soured the finer feelings, the buoyancy of youth and the vivid brightness of kindling fancy will lift the soul above the grovelling thoughts of sorrow and bear it to an elysium of its own creation. Even the fervid adoration of a first and long-cherished passion cannot live beneath its spell. It is the Lethe that cleanses the soul of all unhappy memory, and re-invigorates it with all the sprightliness of youth's happiest hour.

Among the presents destined to the Schah of Persia by the Emperor of Russia, and which are customary in the East after the conclusion of peace, is a bedstead of extraordinary magnificence, and which has been exposed at the Emperor's palace of Tauride in the capital, for public view, preparatory to its being sent to Persia. It is entirely made of crystal, and is accessible by steps of the same materials, all worked in imitation of large diamonds incrusted in a solid frame. On each side there are spouts meant to eject scented water, which, by its murmur invites sleep. It is crowned by a large chandelier, which spreads light in such a manner over itself and the rest of the frame, as to give to the whole the splendid appearance of millions of diamonds reflecting their brilliancy at once. This bedstead, which is perhaps the only one of the kind ever imagined or attempted, has been worked at the imperial manufactory of St. Petersburgh.

Anecdote.—A fashionable doctor lately informed his friends in a large company, that he had been passing eight days in the country. "Yes," said one of the party, "it has been announced in one of the journals." "Ah," said the doctor, stretching his neck very importantly, "pray in what terms?" "In what terms? Why, as well as I can remember, in nearly the following: 'There were last week seventy-seven interments less than the week before.'" The doctor's neck was seen suddenly to shrink down, till his head nearly touched his shoulders; and shortly after he was missed from the saloon, to the no small diversion of the company.

Impudence Chastised.—A fellow in Dublin comitted some small offence for which the judge pronounced the following sentence. "The sentence of the court is that you shall be flogged from the bank to the quay." The prisoner, interrupting the judge, exclaimed, "thank you my lord, you have done your worst." Judge—"No; and back again."

Augusta, July 28.

We are informed, that a specimen of South-Carolina Iron, may be seen at No. 311 Broad-street. It is in fine large Bars, and was manufactured by Messrs. Lathrop and Clarke, of Spartanburg District. "Providence," as Gen'l Jackson says, "has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals, with lead, iron and copper." Why should we not use them?

Mother of Washington.—There is not a stone to mark where lie the remains of Washington's mother. A writer in the Richmond Visitor and Telegraph says, "her grave is in a dreary, deserted, solitary field—the mound of earth that was originally raised over her sacred remains is now washed away." It is proposed that a monument should be erected over the grave of Mrs. Washington, by the ladies of Virginia.

New Orleans.—The following note was endorsed on the New Orleans Post Bill, of July 4, for the office of this city received yesterday. The newspapers of the third were silent on the subject.

"The Postmaster and every one of his assistants are sick with a raging fever called Spanish Fever. Half of the citizens in town are laid up with the same sickness; it is considered the greatest epidemic ever experienced in Louisiana."

Perhaps.—Perhaps there never was a duller time for news than the present moment. Perhaps there is no situation more uncomfortable than an editor's when he has nothing particular to prattle about. Perhaps the morning's papers or the morning's mail will bring us something of great moment to offer our readers. Perhaps not! Perhaps the editor of this paper is amusing himself with catching horn-pout. Perhaps the pouts have laid hold upon him. Perhaps we shall have a new book to-morrow from those enterprising gentlemen the Messrs. Harper—Perhaps the weather will be warm, perhaps cold, perhaps middling, perhaps wet, probably dry. It may be a dull day, a brisk day, a bright day, or a cloudy day, probably Saturday. Perhaps somebody will break his neck. He never has been guilty of such a thing. But he may. We must not always draw conclusions for the future from the events that have gone by. Perhaps our delinquent subscribers will pay their bills. Perhaps we shall obtain twenty new ones. Perhaps every thing sublunary depends upon contingencies. Perhaps somebody will read this article. Perpaps somebody will like it. Who knows?—*Boston Lit. Gaz.*

The Devil and other bugs.—On Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, the neighbourhood of New-Cross (London) was thrown into a state of great alarm by the discovery that the house of a baker named Richardson, which adjoined an extensive timberyard, in the occupation of a Mr. Burgess, was in flames. Assistance, of course, speedily arrived, when Richardson was perceived in the midst of the conflagration with a piece of blazing wood in his hand, exclaiming, "the Lord has given me this torch with which to burn the evil one. I know very well where the devil is, and I will burn him by and by; but in the mean time I have set fire to my house to destroy the bugs and vermin which it contains, and not one of which shall escape my vengeance."

[Madness, say the philosophers, is only reasoning on false premises. Richardson believed he knew where the devil was hid, and, therefore, set about burning him. A madman once conceived the sun a piece of clockwork, and on that impression wound him up every day at 12 o'clock.]

It is a curious circumstance that among the large body of Irish emigrants, who lately went over to Brazil, where it now turns out, that they were intended for soldiers, sixteen women were discovered on the passage, who had enlisted, and received bounty money, having disguised themselves in men's clothes. Some of them, it is understood, had reverted to this expedient in order to accompany their husbands; two or three of whom had actually an increase of family before they landed.

A Sensible Reasoner.—A traveller expressed his surprise to an inhabitant of Lisbon, that they should have ventured to raise their houses to such a height in a town so lately overthrown by an earthquake.

It is because it has been so lately overthrown, he replied, that we venture; for as other capitals in Europe deserve an earthquake as much as Lisbon, it is reasonable to believe that they all will be overthrown in their turn, according to their deserts; and, of course it will be a long time before it comes round to Lisbon again.

Conversation.—The qualities requisite to conversation, in the opinion of Doctor Johnson, are very exactly represented by a bowl of punch. Punch is a liquor compounded of spirit and acid juices, sugar and water. The spirit volatile and fiery is the proper emblem of vivacity and wit; the acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency and raillery, and acrimony of censure; sugar is the natural representative of luscious adulation and gentle complaisance; and water is the proper hieroglyphic of easy prattle, innocent and tasteless.

Blanks for sale.

List of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of N. Carolina, June Term, 1828.

EQUITY.

James G. Beatty *v.* James F. Elliott, from Rutherford. Bill dismissed—each party to pay his own costs in the Court below, and the costs of this Court to be equally divided.

William Bryan and others, heirs at law of Moses Griffin, *v.* The Executors and Trustees of Moses Griffin, from Johnston. Bill of Review dismissed with costs, and the original decree affirmed.

Heirs of Christian L. Benzeine *v.* William Lenoir, from Wilkes. Petition to rehear, dismissed with costs, and the original decree affirmed.

Robert H. Wynne *v.* Marmaduke N. Jeffreys and Thomas Alston, from Franklin. Decree for Plaintiff—Clerk ordered to take an account of the purchase money due, with interest, and report to the next term.

Newton Wood *v.* Daniel L. Barringer, Executor, &c. from Wake. Decree in part for Complainant. Retained as to balance for further proof.

Nathaniel Gadberry *v.* Jacob Fisher and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainants.

James Long *v.* Jacob Fisher and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainant—Defendants to pay costs.

John Wilcox's Heirs *v.* McLane and Morris, from Orange. Rule to dismiss made absolute, and the bill dismissed accordingly, each party paying his own costs.

Samuel Mills *v.* William Miller, from Pitt.—Decree for Complainant.

A. L. Gomez *v.* A. Lazarus, from Cumberland. Bill dismissed, each party paying his own costs. Clerk to deliver to the Trustees, the bond and cash filed in his office.

Elizabeth Moore *v.* James Bradburn, Adm'r. and Nathan Austin, from Burke. Bill dismissed; each party to pay his own costs.

Isaac Williams, Adm'r. *v.* R. H. Helme and others, from Johnston. Bill dismissed with costs.

James Henderson and others, *v.* Robt. Wilson and others, from Mecklenburg. Bill of the Trustees dismissed with costs.

James Martin, Adm'r *v.* Lucy Mabry and others, from Iredell. Complainants to pay costs of this Court and the Court below.

Lewis G. Lanier, *v.* Wm. P. Duke, from Granville. Bill dismissed with costs.

Geo. Miller and others, *v.* Thomas Chambers, Adm'r. from Rowan. Decree for Plaintiffs.

Geo. Miller and Wife, *v.* Jos. Chambers and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainants.

Elizabeth and Susan Dorum, *v.* Edwin Dorum and others, from Wake. Final decree for Complainants.

Isaac Williams, Adm'r. *v.* R. H. Helme and others, from Johnston. Decree for perpetual Injunction, with costs.

James Kirby and Stephen Grice, *v.* Joel Newsom and Jesse Aycock, from Johnston. Decree for Complainants—Defendants to pay the costs at Law and in Equity.

Philip Sturdevant, *v.* Wm. Sturdevant, from Halifax. Decree according to agreement.

Jesse Kirby and Th. Oaks, *v.* Wm. Bird and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainants.

James H. Smith, Adm'r. *v.* Bryan Smith, from Johnston. Bill dismissed with costs.

James H. Smith, Adm'r. *v.* R. H. Helme and others, from Johnston. Remanded to the Court below, for proof of the execution of a deed.

James Sprout, *v.* Thomas Wheeler and others, from Rockingham. Decree of the Court below, confirmed.

Wm. Petty and Wife, *v.* Hez. Harmon and Step. Petty. Adm'r. from Chatham. Bill dismissed with costs, on the ground of lapse of time.

Henry Stephenson, *v.* Henry W. Rhodes, Jon. Stephenson and Mark Christian, from Cumberland. Decree for Plaintiff.

LAW CASES.

John Crow *v.* James Holland's Heirs, appts. from Haywood. Rule for new trial made absolute.

Thomas Shewell *v.* Ambrose Knox, from Chowan. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

James Tyer *v.* Jesse Harper, from Randolph. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Richard B. Jones and wife *v.* Isaac Taylor, from Pitt. Nonsuit set aside and rule for new trial made absolute.

Wilson B. Hodges, Adm'r. *v.* Henry N. Jasper, from Washington. Petition to rehear dismissed with costs.

Mary Gregory *v.* S. R. Hooker's Adm'r. appt. from Halifax. Judgment affirmed.

Doe on demise of David and Wm. M. Clark *v.* Roe and Saml. Hyman and Wm. R. Bennett, appts. from Martin. Judgment affirmed.

John Bradley *v.* Joshua Souther and the heirs of John Miller, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

John Bradley *v.* Reuben Searsey and the heirs of David Miller, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

Chairman of Rutherford, to the use of the County, appts. *v.* John H. Alley, and others, from Burke. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Francis Ward *v.* Horace Ely, appt. from Washington. Judgment reversed, and rule for new trial made absolute.

Lovett Bell *v.* Thomas Ballance, appt. from Beaufort. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Lenoir, Chairman, *v.* James Wellborn and others, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed.

Sylvanus Howett *v.* Henry Alexander, from Perquimons. Judgment affirmed for Defendant.

Rob't H. Smith *v.* Wm. B. Shepherd, from Perquimons. Judgment affirmed.

John Granberry, surviving Ex'r of John H. Frazier, appt. *v.* James G. Mhoon and wife from Northampton. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Constantine D. Ladd *v.* Peter Hairston, appt. from Stokes. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed and a writ of *procedendo* to the Superior Court.

Samuel S. Downy *v.* David J. Young, appt. from Granville. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Patrick Hamilton *v.* Shadrack Parish, from Granville. Rule for new trial discharged and judgment affirmed.

Judges to the use of Willis Rogers, Ex'r *v.* Wm. P. Williams and James House, from Franklin. New trial granted.

Mott Bedell *v.* State Bank, from Wake. Judgment affirmed.

George Bird *v.* Samuel S. Ross, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

Joel Estes *v.* Peter Hairston, from Stokes. *Alias Certiorari* ordered.

Wm. Humphreys appt. *v.* John R. Buie, from Richmond. Judgment reversed and judgment for Plaintiff.

James S. Battle, to the use of Marmaduke N. Bell *v.* the Adm'rs of Gray Little, appts. from Edgecombe. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Milly Williford *v.* Edward Connor, appt. from Robeson. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

Benj. H. Martin, appt. *v.* J. W. Williams, adm'r from Beaufort. Judgment reversed and a rule for a new trial made absolute.

State Bank, appt. *v.* Wm. Wilson, et. al. from Gates. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

Carr Darden *v.* Wright Allen, appt. from Hertford. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

The Executors of James Stewart *v.* the surviving Ex'r of Duncan McFarland, from Richmond. Judgment affirmed.

David Justice *v.* Thomas Cobbs and Sarah Jeter, appts. from Wake. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

David Worth, assignee *v.* Thomas Fentress, appt. from Randolph. Judgment affirmed.

David Shelton *v.* Charles Yancy, from Granville. Judgment affirmed and rule for new trial discharged.

Robert A. Jones *v.* T. P. Yeargain, from Johnston. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

A. Lindsey, Ex'r *v.* Heirs at Law of Birchett Lee, from Johnston. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Anne & Nancy Daniel, appts. *v.* J. M. & William Proctor, from Currituck. Judgment reversed and rule for a new trial made absolute.

Doe on demise of A. Walker & Wife *v.* Fen and Samuel Greenlee, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Samuel Scott *v.* Joseph Williams, jun. from Davidson. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Chairman of the County Court of Granville *v.* William Hunt, Ex'r of Joseph Taylor, dec'd, from Warren. Judgment for Plaintiff.

Burwell Simms *v.* Nath'l Thompson & Wife, from Wake. Petition dismissed with costs.

Alex'r S. Martin *v.* Robert Martin, appt. from Rockingham. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Wm. Anderson *v.* John H. Hawkins, from Franklin. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Jesse Slocomb & William McKinnie *v.* Calvin R. Blackman, Sheriff of Wayne. Judgment final, according to *sci. fa.*

Alfred M. Slade *v.* Whitmel H. Pugh, from Bertie. Stricken from the docket, not having been filed in time.

STATE CASES.

State *v.* John M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgment arrested.

State *v.* Jim, a negro Slave, from Brunswick. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

State *v.* Hezekiah Mumford, from Anson. Judgment for the State.

State *v.* Hugh Simpson and John Fisher, from Bladen. Judgment for the State.

State *v.* Major Barden, from Wayne. Judgment for the State.

State *v.* Nicholas Hood, a man of color, from Guilford. Judgment for defendant.

State *v.* Jesse Upton, from Guilford. Judgment for the State—Death.

HAY AND FODDER.

Great losses are annually sustained in some parts of the United States in making hay, and others in curing corn blades, commonly called fodder. Mine, in a course of many years, have, I think, amounted to a moiety of the crops; and most of the expedients I have resorted to for avoiding these losses, have been but partially beneficial. Grass loses much both in quantity and substance by an exposure to the sun in curing it, and fodder more being thus exposed in small bundles. Both, and particularly the last, suffer greatly by dews and rains. This year I have made the most promising experiment for remedying these evils. A large meadow in bottom land, of a grass called red top or herd's grass, was cut in dry weather, and shocked in large shocks quite green, but dry; that is, not wet with either dew or rain, in the following mode. Four sticks of five feet long, of the thickness of a man's wrist or more, were set up in a square of two feet wide at bottom, and meeting at top in a pyramidal form, where the shock was to stand. One at least of these sticks should be forked at top, to keep them steady whilst the hay is putting round them. A round log, about six feet long and six inches in diameter, was laid upon the ground, with one end reaching to the centre of the two feet square, between the sticks, and the other raised upon a fork about eighteen inches, for the purpose of enlarging the flue presently mentioned, lest it should be closed by the pressure of the hay, and that the log may be more easily drawn out, when the shock is finished. Around and over the sticks, the shock was made, its top reaching two or three feet above the top of the sticks. The purpose of the log, was to make a flue for the admission of fresh air into the centre of the shock, and the expulsion of the air heated by the fermentation of the grass in curing. The flues were made to face the point from which the wind usually blows at the time of hay making. If any flues happened to be closed by the pressure of the grass. they were easily opened by a smaller and pointed log; or, when the largeness of a shock threatened this inconvenience, it was effectually prevented by inserting into the flue a short forked stick as soon as the log was removed, to hold up the hay. As the logs are removed as soon as the shock is finished, two or three are sufficient for following a dozen of mowers. The hay thus made is the best I ever saw, and the efficacy of the mode of curing it was strongly supported by the growing grass under the shocks having been uninjured; whereas I never left shocks so long in one spot before. without its having been killed by the undissipated fermentation of the hay in curing. Corn blades or fodder, sustain an immense loss, even in dry weather, by two or three days exposure to the sun and dews, and in wet they are nearly ruined.—For an experiment, I shocked them in the mode just explained, quite green and dry; but I chiefly allowed them from four to eight hours sun, before they were shocked. Thus was made the best fodder I have seen. But the weather was favorable. The ends of the blades were laid outwards, and the shocks bound at top by a rope made of the blades.—*Taylor's Arator.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

In a letter from Havana, of the 3d of July, it is intimated from a very respectable source, that "it is generally believed that the authorities of the Island have been desired to take off the tonnage duty on vessels, and on the export of Molasses to the United States and then levy the amount which the revenue would consequently suffer, by adding an equal amount to the present duties on lard, pork and hogs."

Extract of a letter from Manchester, Eng. dated 12th June, from a highly respectable house.

We have heard with regret, of the disastrous result of the spring shipments. All who did any thing, appear to have suffered alike, just in proportion to the extent of their operations—neither skill nor judgment availing any thing. The house of Hutchinson and Co. who shipped so largely, and who did so much injury to others by their forced sales in America, have just stopped payment. They bought chiefly for their own acceptances, and several of the printers are in from 3 to 5000*l.* and one house they say about 8000*l.*

"Business is extremely dull here, and the Americans are doing little or nothing. All appear disheartened and afraid to touch any thing."—*Boston Gaz.*

Number of Sultans.—Since the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 there have succeeded each other in the Ottoman empire twenty-four Sultans, so that their reigns have averaged about fifteen years. During the same period there have been twenty sovereigns of England, who have reigned on an average about eighteen years each. Four of these English sovereigns have died violent deaths. Henry VI. and Edward V. being murdered, Richard III. killed in battle, and James I. beheaded, while twice that number of Sultans have been poisoned, strangled and deposed. The odds against the Sultans either as to the duration of their reigns, or the number of violent deaths, is not so great as we should have supposed. But the Sultans have not enjoyed so liberal a share of strangling and poisoning, as they have bestowed on their relations. Pope says "they can bear no brother near the throne;"—some of them have shewn no less jealousy and cruelty towards their other relatives. Selim I, for instance, who ascended the throne 1512, began his administration by poisoning his father, strangling his brother, and murdering his six sons. He was instigated to this thoroughgoing policy, probably, by the fortunes of his father, who was his immediate predecessor; and who for want of an opportunity to put his brothers to death, on ascending the throne, was put to the inconvenience of a long civil war against them. As we descend towards the present times, the ferocity and cruelty of these barbarians appear to undergo some mitigation: and the Turk of our times, bad as he is, is hardly so savage as his predecessors.

Boston Bulletin.

From the Boston Gazette.

Slave Trade.—It appears by an official document, received from Rio de Janeiro, that the following importations of slaves were made into that port in 1826 and 1827.

1826, landed alive, 35,966—died on the passage, 1905

1827, landed alive, 41,384—died on the passage, 643.

Thus it would seem, that to only one port in the Brazils, and in the course of two years, *seventy-seven thousand three hundred and fifty* human beings were transported from their own country, and placed in a state of slavery. At Bahia, Pernambuco, and other ports in that kingdom, there is also an active commerce carried on with the Coast of Africa for slaves, as well as in some of the French and other West India Islands, and we apprehend there never will be an extinction of this detestable traffic, until more efficient means are adopted by this country and Great Britain for its suppression.

Anticipated resignation of the King of Denmark.—We learn through the medium of a gentleman lately arrived from Denmark, that the resignation of the King, in favor of his nephew, the heir apparent, is soon expected. A report has emanated from the circles about the court, and is generally believed in the country, that the King, when he resigns, will give Denmark a free constitution. The heir apparent, who resided four years in Italy, is a man of literary habits, and most amiable character, and he is believed to be rather liberal in his sentiments. The Government of Denmark was a monarchy tempered by states till 1660, when the clergy and the commons resigned their own rights into the hands of the King, and compelled the nobles to follow their example. Denmark thus became an absolute monarchy without a struggle; but the government has generally been administered with great mildness and moderation. It is by no means improbable that the present king intends to introduce a representative constitution. The prejudices against such political improvements are fast giving way, even among crowned heads. The examples of England, France, Holland, and Bavaria, show that Kings may be powerful and happy, though controlled by legislative chambers. On the other hand, the fantastic tricks played in the face of Europe by Paul of Russia, and Ferdinand of Spain, ought to make every considerate monarch anxious to provide securities against such folly or madness in his own descendants; and there is no adequate security but a system of representation. Denmark being too weak to seek conquest or glory, the only path of distinction open to her Kings, is that of political amelioration; and standing as she does, in the dangerous position of a small State, encompassed by powerful neighbors, it is doubly necessary for her to secure the attachment of her people by the superiority of her institutions.—*Scotsman.*

An Unspoken Speech.—Lord Montmorris, says Barrington, sent a florid speech, which he *intended* to have spoken in the Irish house of Lords, to the press: the debate on which the speech was to be spoken did not ensue; but his Lordship having neglected to countermand the publication, his studied harangue appeared next day in the Dublin newspapers with all the suppositious *cheerings*, &c. duly interspersed! I believe, he adds, a similar *faux pas* has been committed by some English legislator.

Soundness of the Lungs.—Dr. Lyons, of Edinburgh, proposes an ingenious and practical test for trying the soundness of the lungs. The patient is directed to draw in a full breath, and then begin to count as far as he can, slowly and audibly, without again drawing in his breath. The number of seconds he can continue counting is then to be carefully noted. In confirmed consumption, the time does not exceed eight, and is often less than six seconds. In pleurisy and pneumonia it ranges from nine to four seconds. But when the lungs are sound, the time will range as high as from twenty to thirty-five seconds.

The Marriage of the Clergy legalized in France.—We find in a late Paris paper, another decision of a French Court, establishing as legal, matrimony among the Clergy, with some remarks by the Editor.

The tribunal of Cambrai, on the 7th of May, gave judgment in the case of Sieur Druon, a Catholic Priest, as plaintiff, against the civil officer who had refused to acknowledge his right to the marriage ceremony. At the opening of the hearing, M. Leroy, council for the plaintiff, in reply to the public ministry, maintained that the marriage of priests was not opposed to the good of Society nor to the doctrines of the Church. "He said that although it was forbidden by the council of Trent, it might be allowed by another council. The celibacy of priests therefore," he continued, "is not as has been erroneously asserted, a doctrine of our religion. The doctrines of the faith are immutable—it is merely a regulation, the work of men, which men can change.

In the judgment pronounced by the Court, they stated, "that the civil law regards marriage only as a civil contract; that it recognizes no obstacles to it except such as it has formally expressed; that an engagement in sacred orders is not at the present day an obstacle to marriage; that if the laws of the Church prohibit the marriage of its ministers, they are addressed only to the conscience," &c. and decided in his favor.

"Thus," remarks the editor, "within a few months, three tribunals have successively decided this great question in the same manner. They are those of St. Menehould, Nancy and Cambrai."—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Meteoric Stone.—The Richmond Enquirer contains an account, from a correspondent, of a meteoric stone which had been brought to that place for exhibition, and which fell on the farm of Matthew Winfall, in the county of Chesterfield. The time when this phenomenon occurred was between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, the sky being perfectly clear. A number of persons were hoeing corn within 60 or 80 yards of the place where the stone was found, imbedded in the earth at the depth of about 2 inches and at an angle of about five degrees from a perpendicular. The fall was accompanied with a whizzing noise. Before any part of the stone was broken off, it weighed upwards of 5 lbs. its form was spheroidal, with some irregularities of surface. It was covered with a thin black crust. The fractured surface exhibits a granular appearance, showing small cavities, varying in size from the point of a small pin to a mustard seed. When first broken it emitted a sulphurous odor. No attempt has been made to analyse it, or to ascertain its specific gravity.

We are informed that several suits of very common country-made Cloth, were sold in this city, during the last week, for *two dollars per yard.*—*Augusta, Geo. Courier.*

A real Caleb Quotem.—The following dialogue took place between two citizens, after a late town meeting in a New England State:

Question.—Well, sir, how went your meeting?

Answer.—Very well.

Ques.—Who was your moderator?

Ans.—'Squire Evans.

Ques.—Who was chosen Clerk?

Ans.—'Squire Evans.

Ques.—Who is your representative?

Ans.—'Squire Evans.

Ques.—Who is your first selectman?

Ans.—'Squire Evans.

Ques.—Who is your second selectman?

Ans.—'Squire Evans.

Ques.—Who is your third selectman?

Ans.—I don't know sartin, but believe 'tis 'squire Evans.

A paper published in Paris, Tennessee, contains in a *bona fide advertisement* the following very honest annunciation of the legal acquirements, and special qualifications of an attorney, for the due practice of the law:

G. W. TERRELL, Attorney at Law,

WITHOUT the benefit of age or experience; without the aid of theory or practice, offers his professional services to the public. He will practice (if he can get any business) in the counties of Humphreys, Carroll and Henry; he promises nothing but honesty in his profession, and not overmuch of that.

The sale of lots in the new town of Columbus, (Georgia) amounted, on the 21st ult. to about $140,000. About one half the lots had been disposed of, and further sales, after the 26th ult. were to be deferred until the winter.

Villainy Extraordinary at Portland, [illegible] —A system of high-handed forgery has been discovered in this town, which [illegible] baffles our credulity, notwithstanding facts in the case are too obvious and stub[born] to be either suppressed, evaded, or in any [way] discredited. LUTHER RICHARDS, Esq., a Counsellor at Law, of respect[able] standing in his profession, and a young [man] with a small family, heretofore possess[ed] point of integrity the unbounded confide[nce] this community, has been found engaged this deplorable business, and to have [forged] beyond a doubt, notes and endorsements against individuals in town, and out, [to] mostly in town, to the extent of from [twen]ty-five to thirty thousand dollars! N[o] liating circumstances, nor temptation any kind, nor necessity, as we have heard of, can come in explanation of [this] trocious transaction. Mr. Richardson's its were ever irreproachable in private so far as our own observation or inform has extended. Neither losses, nor any bilities, which he has incurred, could been an inducement for the perpetration crime so extensive. How to account therefore, is beyond conception. A proportion of the loss will fall upon two of the banks in the town, while the mainder must be borne by individuals, some who have heretofore been Mr. R's and devoted friends. The affair is cert[ain] an unprecedented one both in point of inality and cruelty.—*Eastern Argus.*

The "Dengue."—We published, [yes]day, a note from New Orleans, respe[cting] the epidemic which has made its app[ear]ance in that city. A letter from there the 9th inst. contains the following [notice] of the new disease, which will allay fears that may have arisen in the mi[nds] persons having friends there.

"The Spanish Fever, or "*Dengue*," from [which] there appears no exemption, (the whole town had it, or are taking it) although a painful disease long as it lasts, accompanied by high fever, pain in all the limbs, at once yields to a warm and hot teas, with little or no medicine. Its tion is from 12 to 48 hours. It has, as yet, fatal in no instance."

The Dandy Fever.—We understand *Dandy* or *Dengue* fever has come to Two days ago a young man was taken somewhere in the neighborhood of the toe. At first he thought nothing of mere fleabite. But it waxed worse worse, and he is actually laid up.

This singular malady originated a weeks ago in the West Indies. It has travelling northward for some time. approaches are said to be quite curious seizes upon a great toe or little finger out any warning, and produces the effect upon the conduct of the sufferer the sympathy of the spectators as the ache.—The *dandy fever* is by no mea deadly disorder. A little lemonade, and agreeable, is good for the suffe Repose for a few days on a sofa, with el or a Jackson pamphlet to read, wi so be found very restorative.

Young men who lounge about the st and young ladies who shop too much considered the most liable to this wi fever. All in a sudden, a finger or a will smart—the lady will start—exc "ah!" "oh!" as the case may be; and young men will give a kick, swear a ionable oath, and give themselves up t doctor. These particulars are notice that all the *delectables*, being put on guard, may commit no *gaucheries* on th proach of the epidemic. This is no The fever generally lasts from three to three days.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

Lightning Rods.—On a closer examin of the effects of lightning on the New ven Tontine, and the course which th id took on the roof of that elegant build during a late terrible thunder storm, evident that the statements in your pa and in other papers in the city, relati the distance between the point of contact the fluid with the roof and the nearest conductor, was quite incorrect; and it is to the name of our illustrious countryman Dr. Franklin, that a mistake of this k should be rectified, and it is sincerely h that *editors* will have the goodness to this article a place in their respective pers, especially those who copied the statements.

The undersigned, on the morning of 8th, examined the east wing of the Ton which received the electrical fluid, and satisfied that the vivid current first to east chimney, the distance from which the *nearest Lightning Rod* must be from to 25 feet; therefore instead of the fluid ving struck within 14 feet of the rod, as stated in the papers, it could not have short of 20 or 25 feet.

Professor Olmstead's explanation quite philosophical. The idea that a b en chimney, where a fire was burning cooking going on, being more liable to ceive the fluid than the others, though to many, needs but a moment's reflection satisfy any person conversant with elec al experiments that it is perfectly in ac ance with reason and science; and it is improbable that the *steam* and *smoke* the chimney, and the rain united, form pretty good conductor, from 40 to 50 above the roof of the building: and it is also be remembered that *every drop of rain is a conductor*, in a degree, though not to that of metals. The following is a pretty correct scale of the circumambient ence of a good rod on a spark of fluid the clouds, viz:

In a dry atmosphere its influence ex to from 30 to 40 feet.

In a damp, do. from 20 to 25 feet.

When it rains profusely, from 15 to

From this statement it will be ob that conductors should always be co with reference to the most watery st the atmosphere.

S. FANSHE

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 7, 1828.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor:—I discover in the last Journal, as well as in your Observer, that notice is taken in editorial articles, of Mr. Bowman's refusal to serve on the anti-Jackson Electoral Ticket in this State, without giving his reasons for so doing. I am aware, from your known liberality, that it is only necessary to hint, that justice dictates that Mr. B's letter should be published, or at least his reasons given for so declining. Should you succeed in electing the Hero, (which God forbid!) I know you would wish to say, so far as *you* were concerned, that he was elected fairly and honorably.

AN ADAMS MAN.

August 5, 1828.

Our "Adams Man" does us but justice.—We do hope to see Gen. Jackson elected only by fair and honorable means, and regret as much as any one can do, that there are men in *both parties* who employ foul and dishonorable means to carry their point. We did not publish Dr. Bowman's letter, because we considered his reasons immaterial, and not calculated to affect the election. Our impression is still the same; but, since "An Adams Man" desires it, we give the letter in full, notwithstanding the injustice it does to the man who, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "has filled the measure of his country's glory."

"GERMANTON, June 22, 1828.

To the Chairman and Members of the Central Administration Electoral Committee, at Raleigh.

GENTLEMEN—Having been nominated by the Convention which assembled at Raleigh, on the 20th December last, as an Elector on the *Administration Ticket*, it is with sincere regret that I find myself compelled to decline that nomination.

A candidate for an Elector on that Ticket, in my estimation ought to have it in his power to devote his whole time and mind to that object; and my private concerns, with an absolute necessity of attending to them unremittingly, precludes the idea of my travelling through the District to combat and obviate the slanders and calumnies that are so abundantly and I may add, often maliciously, circulated against the present Administration, with a rancour hitherto unparalleled. Nothing would give me more pleasure (were it in my power to do so) than to co-operate with the friends of order in the present alarming crisis, when it appears that the opposition are determined, at all hazards, to elevate to the Chief Magistracy, an individual who has made more inroads on the Constitution, and set the laws oftener at defiance, than any other Officer in the nation, civil or military, that I have any knowledge of.

It therefore being impossible for me to devote the requisite time and attention to it, I beg leave to offer to your consideration, to be placed in my stead, *James T. Morehead*, Esq. of Rockingham county, as a person every way qualified for so arduous an undertaking.

Mr. Morehead is a young gentleman of fine talents, zealously devoted to the cause, accustomed to public speaking, well acquainted in all the counties of the District, and having time to devote to the duties of an Elector.

Regretting exceedingly the necessity of my declining the nomination, and fervently invoking the ruler of our destinies to frustrate all attempts against the harmony and duration of our present happy form of government, or to render doubtful the maxim on which it is founded, that man is capable of self-government, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

ANDREW BOWMAN.

The elections for Members of our State Legislature will take place generally throughout the State, on Thursday next. In this town, there is no opposition to the late Representative, John D. Eccles, Esq., and in the County, there is likewise no opposition to Archibald McDiarmid, Esq., for the Senate, and Joseph Hodges, Esq. and Capt. Alex'r McNeill for the Commons.

We annex the result of the election in Edgecomb and Granville counties. In these counties and some others, the Election takes place two weeks earlier than usual to prevent its clashing with the Courts.—

Edgecomb—Louis D. Wilson, Senate, without opposition. Benjamin Sharpe and Benjamin Wilkinson, Commons.

Granville—Major Thomas Hunt, Senate; Robert Potter and Mr. Wyche, Commons.

We understand that Mr. Potter was elected expressly on the ground of his hostility to the Banks, and of his pledge to bring them to the notice of the Legislature.

At a muster of Capt. Plummer's company, in Lower Lock Creek District, in this county, a vote on the Presidential question was taken as follows: For Jackson 35, for Adams 19. In this district it was thought by the Administration party that Adams would receive a majority.

Cotton Factory.—It cannot be amiss, while the people of the South are practicing the utmost economy, and intent upon making themselves independent by using the means which God and nature have placed in their hands, to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Donaldson, in this paper. The State has a deep interest in the success of such establishments as this. They are as yet, few in number, but they will soon, if the people encourage them, spring up in every part of the State. It is their interest and their duty to encourage them. But setting aside the obligation, which every man ought to feel, to encourage domestic manufactures and enterprize, we hazard nothing in saying that the article offered by Mr. Donaldson is of a better quality, and in every respect cheaper to the consumer, than that sent to us from the North.

At a meeting of the Council of State, at Raleigh, on Thursday last, Col. Robert H. Jones, of Warrenton, was appointed Attorney General of the State, in place of James F. Taylor, Esq., deceased.

In Louisiana, it is ascertained that the Administration Ticket for Governor, and Members of Congress, has succeeded by a small majority. Mr. Derbigny is elected Governor, and Messrs. White, Gurly and Brent, Members of the 21st Congress, the former in the place of Mr. Livingston; the two latter re-elected.

Our town has been thus far remarkably healthy this season, happily disappointing the fears of those who have been prognosticating a sickly summer.

It gives us pleasure to hear several friends of the Administration in this town speak with regret and disapprobation of the lame and impotent attempt making to implicate Gen. Jackson in the Burr conspiracy. Such conduct is highly expressive of candid and honorable feelings, and evinces the liberality and good humor with which, to a degree rarely equalled, we suspect, political discussions are conducted in our good town. The Presidential election is talked of, as it ought to be, without the bitterness and heat which appear elsewhere, without exciting animosities, or interrupting the ordinary courtesies of good neighborhood.

Electoral Election.—One of our Subscribers having recently informed us that many persons, in the country particularly, were ignorant of the day on which the Electoral Election will take place in this State, we therefore mention that the election will take place throughout the State on the *Second Thursday*, being the 13th day of November next. The following is the Ticket of Jackson and Calhoun Electors, which we shall occasionally republish between this and the election:

1st Dist.—	*Robert Love*, of Haywood county.
2d	*Montford Stokes*, of Wilkes.
3d	*Peter Forney*, of Lincoln.
4th	*John Giles*, of Rowan.
5th	*Abraham Philips*, of Rockingham.
6th	*John M. Morehead*, of Guilford.
7th	*Walter F. Leake*, of Richmond.
8th	*Willie P. Mangum*, of Orange.
9th	Rev. *Josiah Crudup*, of Wake.
10th	*John Hall*, of Warren.
11th	*Joseph J. Williams*, of Martin.
12th	*Kedar Ballard*, of Gates.
13th	*Louis D. Wilson*, of Edgecomb.
14th	*Richard D. Spaight*, of Craven.
15th	*Edward B. Dudley*, N. Hanover.

The prospects of the farmers, which have hitherto been flattering in the extreme, are somewhat depressed from the long continuance of dry, sultry weather. With a seasonable rain, the most abundant crops ever known in the Southern Country, would be raised. On the contrary, the farmers of the North, are in great fear of losing their crops for want of fair weather, and all their wish is, that the clouds may be dispersed and give place to the influence of the Sun.—*Ral. Reg.*

[These complaints do not apply to this part of the country, where the prospect is still very flattering.]—ED. OB.

We perceive that our respected townsman, Col. Wm. Polk, was present as an invited guest at a public dinner in Nashville, Tenn. on the 4th ult. One of the toasts on the occasion, was—

Our distinguished guest, Col. Wm. Polk: one of the memorable band of Patriots of the Revolution. May he long live to enjoy the blessings won by their valor.

Col. Polk being called on for a toast, gave the following:

Gen. Andrew Jackson: Nature having made him great, he has made himself good; a politician whose integrity never was suspected; a practical jurist and statesman; a chieftain who has received the plaudits of millions; May he, like his great preceptor, Washington, after retiring from the toils of war to domestic life, be called to fill the first office in the gift of a free people.—*Ral. Reg.*

We understand that a copious Mineral Spring, a strong Chalybeate, has recently been discovered in the vicinity of Oxford, in Granville County.—*Ral. Reg.*

Jackson and Calhoun continue to be denounced as traitors. The only proofs assigned are that Mr. Calhoun was principally instrumental in procuring war to be declared against G. Britain—and that Jackson achieved the memorable victory of N. Orleans.—Those, it is keenly argued, who were so extremely anxious to maintain the honor, and fight the battles of their country, against a foreign foe, are most apt to wish to involve it in civil discord. General Jackson destroyed multitudes of the enemies of the country.—He is therefore, according to his enemies, now anxious to destroy his countrymen themselves.—*Char. Mercury.*

New York, July 31.

Cotton.—Notwithstanding a disposition on the part of holders to give way a little from previous rates, buyers do not come forward with much spirit. The sales amount to about 1200 bales Uplands at 10 a 11¼c; 600 Alabamas at 10¾ a 11½c; and 200 N. Orleans at 10¾c. Shipments to some extent are making from first hands.

Summary.—The (Ohio) Chilicothean, furnishes the following cool summary, or *catalogue raisonnee*, of deaths by private hands, at Little Rock, Arkansas Territory. The facts have been stated before: the grouping, and previous histories of the parties are new.

Little Rock—the Bloody Arena.—A few days since we published a brief notice of a late rencontre at this place, in Arkansas, between Wharton Rector of Missouri, and Robert Crittenden, Secretary of the Territory, which terminated fatally to the latter. The deceased killed in a duel last fall, Henry W. Conway, delegate to Congress. The Nashville Republican of the 1st inst. gives an account of another fatal, and more recent rencontre there. It took place between Andrew Scott, late Judge of the Superior Court of the Territory, and Gen. Hogan, a member of the General Assembly. The quarrel arose about the late election to that body, both being candidates. Scott gave the lie to some statement of the other—received a blow that felled him to the floor—drew the spear from his cane as he rose and inflicted four stabs in the breast and sides of Hogan, who was a corpse in less than ten minutes. Scott killed in a duel, Major Selden, his brother Judge, in 1824.

Longevity.—A negro woman died in Jamaica, lately, aged one hundred and forty years. She well remembered the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake, in 1692. What associations do not such persons raise in the reflecting mind! They are living beings, and yet not of present time! I have somewhere read of a woman who died at Beauvais in 1710, who remembered when Henry IV. besieged Amiens, which was in 1593 or 4. What an interesting conversation might have happened between these persons, respecting events, from 1593 to 1700; and what a yet more interesting one between the reader in 1825 and the negress. He might talk of what till then seemed matter of by gone history. The negress might say, "I knew a woman who saw Henry IV. and Elizabeth, Shakspeare, and Raleigh, Bacon and Johnson, James I. and Charles I., Cromwell, Milton, Charles II., and James II., and, I might say, William and Anne, and the four Georges, one of whom reigned nearly sixty years." What countless millions were born and were dust—what mighty events happened—what turmoilings arose and died away, while only two women ate, drank, and slept out their protracted existence.

By this Morning's Mail

New York, August 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to the British Vice Consul in this city for a Quebec paper of July 24th, containing intelligence from England brought by the ship Memnon, just arrived at Quebec from Liverpool, which port she left on the 25th of June. She brought, however, no later papers than the 19th. We copy from the Quebec Gazette such items of news as have not before been received. From a Liverpool circular of the 21st June, it will be seen that coton has declined a little.—Our previous accounts from Liverpool were to the 16th of June, by the packet ship New York.

The advices from Greece represent Modon, Coronea and Navarino, as very closely blockaded by the allied squadrons.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 14th, Mr. L' Abbe de Pompiere's motion, that the Chambers do impeach the late ministry of the crime of treason, &c. passed unanimously, and was referred to a committee to report upon.

The celebrated Mr. Irving preached to a large assemblage on the 15th June in the church of Kirkaldy, Scotland. The galleries, from the pressure, suddenly gave way, and twenty-nine persons lost their lives.

Liverpool, June 21.

For several weeks past a considerable languor has prevailed in business. This may, in a great measure, be attributed to the period of the year, which is usually accompanied by a moderate demand for foreign produce. It should, however, be remarked, with very few exceptions, that the stocks here are light, and since the commencement of the present year, they have generally been rather reducing than accumulating; notwithstanding which so completely has the spirit of speculation subsided, in very few instances is there any advance corresponding with the actual diminution of stock.

The supply of cotton received and reported this week is light, but the arrivals yesterday were very heavy. Last week's import amounted to 29,439 packages, and the sales to 10,016 bags and bales. During the present only 5719 packages are entered, and 8193 bags and bales sold, of which 3491 bags of Uplands at 5¾ to 7d. The demand throughout the week has been languid, and such cannot long exist without some change in price; for this is an article which can seldom be said to remain perfectly stationary, it is generally changing one way or the other. In the lower and middling qualities of American and Brazils a decline of 1-8d per pound has been submitted to; there is not however, any general disposition to sell at a reduction, and probably will speedily recover, at least, its lost ground, though it closed heavily yesterday. For tobacco there is scarcely any demand, the price gradually gives way without the possibility of effecting sales.

DIED,

In Norfolk, Va., on the 26th ult. Mrs. SARAH B. KOLLOCK, wife of the Rev. Shepard K. Kollock, of the Presbyterian Church, late Professor in the University of N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8½ a 9¼; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16, Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 35. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 20 a 25. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½, prime 10½ a 11½. Salt, Liv. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 33 a 37. Whiskey, 25. New Wheat 65 a 70.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828 83-tf.

Odd and Even System.

THE next MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, (No. 4, for 1828,) will be drawn in the City of *Baltimore*, on Wednesday, the 20th August, which will permit distant adventurers to forward their orders in time. The capital prizes are

Ten Thousand Dollars,

$2,000—$1,000, &c. &c. the whole payable in *Cash*. The Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM; by which the holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be *certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!*

Whole Tickets,	$4	*Quarters,*	$1
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	50 *cents.*

☞ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, July 9, 1828. BALTIMORE.

arthquake in Peru.—A letter brought by hip China, arrived at Salem from Callao, d on the 12th of April, says:

Before this reaches you, intelligence will been received in the United States of dreadful earthquake Lima has experienby which several millions of property been destroyed and many lives lost; it general opinion that if the violence of shock had continued a few seconds longll Lima would have been laid in ruins. sad catastrophe has also had a powerful ence to cause the general stagnation of siness as now existing. In fact this is esent a most wretched place, and no mos in circulation."

. Cooper's new work—The Travelling elor—will be issued by Messrs. Carey, & Carey, about the 1st of August. The on New Monthly Magazine, for last h, says of it—"In this work, a genuicture of American life and manners e given, which, it is supposed, will the effect of counteracting some of the ficial and erroneous accounts of recent ish travellers."

Chaise and Pair.—This is more "seehe country"—more construction of the uctive cabinet. Mr. George Watkins, son of Uncle Toby Watkins, the getter certificates and affidavits to whitewash y Clay. March, 1825, Master George ent to England with despatches, or ra few files of Niles' Register in red tape, is very evident, that there were no l despatches in the case. It was eight after the President's inauguration. er George charged $466 for his pasto England and back, about twice as as he actually paid. In all he receiv1347 68 for 112 days of "seeing the try." One of his modest charges is llowing:—

haise & Pair from Liverpool to London $97 68
ses on the road, - - - 10 00

w, Master George could have gone in tage coach for $15, but we suppose the y mechanics" might have obtruded selves.—*Noah.*

rates captured.—Capt. Hart, of the schr. se, arrived at New York, in 20 days Mansanilla, Cuba, informs that inforon had reached that place from Kingston, Jam., that the British brig of war Faid succeeded in capturing a piratical ner off the West end of Jamaica, afrunning fight of 30 miles. On finding could not escape, several of the pirates ed overboard and were drowned. A. fifty were taken.

uth Carolinian Enterprise.—We learn an unquestionable source, that Hyder , Esq. (the son of the late General Dawho spent a portion of his days as plenitiary to France,) has nearly completed uildings necessary to an extensive y in Chester District, South Carolina, hat last spring he planted the greater of his plantation (on which he works one hundred and fifty slaves) in barr malt. From his talents and means, not doubted that complete success will n his efforts, and that he will soon be to supply the whole State with *beer*, ein quality to the best from the North, ower in price. This single establishwill annually keep from going out of h Carolina at least two hundred thoudollars.—Why does Georgia not folhe example? Because our *big men* are r of talking over a half-broiled hog, investing their capital for their own heir country's good.—*Geo. Statesman.*

ercantile Congress.—It is proposed by a r in the Boston Gazette, that a great ing should be held in the city of New , of the whole mercantile interest ghout the States of America—that gates should be chosen from each city, village and hamlet in this country, to into consideration the present depressed of commerce, arising from the ruinous laws; that every profession connected commerce should be ably and fully sented. Such a meeting, says the r, would be very imposing, bringing it, as it would, a large proportion of ent, wealth, and influence of the counit would exhibit the proud spectacle mercantile Congress, supported by interest, and breathing the popular ment of free trade and sailors' rights.

esbyterian Church.—We have just seen Minutes of the General Assembly of Presbyterian Church in the United s, for May, 1828; from which it aps that this body consists, at present, of ynods, 90 Presbyteries, 1285 ministers, icentiates, 242 candidates, 1,968 churchnd 146,308 communicants. The whole ber of new communicants, the past year, 15,095. Whole number of adults bap-, 3,389; infants baptized, 10,790. Misary funds raised, $23,993 59; comioners' funds raised, $2,851 36; Presrial funds, $516 13; Theological Semifunds, $3,353 69; Education funds, 23 22 cents.

Candidate for a medical degree, in the versity of Pennsylvania, was once asked ne of his examiners, how much laudan, in certain circumstances, he would inister to a child six months old. ugh at a venture, I'd give him a spoonRough at a venture, you'd be hangyou did," was the reply.—*Balt. Paper.*

Of all kinds of credulity, the most obstiand wonderful is that of political zealof men, who being numbered, they know now or why, in any of the parties that dia state, resign the use of their own eyes ears, and resolve to believe nothing that not favor those whom they profess to ."

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.—Twenty miles of the canal, embracing 25 locks, and estimated at more than $550,000, will be prepared to be put under contract by the 15th of August, eight miles and a half having been recently added, by the unremitting exertions of the Engineer, to the 11½ miles first proposed to be let at that period. Contractors, from every part of the Union, are already repairing to the line of the canal; and, when commenced, the work may be expected to be prosecuted with great animation. The Charter of the Company expressly provides that no legal controversy shall arrest, or even retard its progress. It is confidently believed, that the first sixty miles, extending as far up the river as Harper's Ferry, will be completed by the expiration of the ensuing year; and that the entire Eastern section will be placed under contract within the same period, so as to lay the foundation of its completion to the coal banks in three years from its commencement, which we date from the 4th of July, just past.

St. Augustine, July 16.

The crops.—We learn with pleasure, from all parts of the country, that the provision crops are likely to be very plentiful—that the cotton plantations indicate an abundant gathering; and that the sugar cane will this year be a source of great profit to all those who are engaged in the produce of that article. While the cotton planters of the States are quarrelling about the Tariff, the sugar planters of Florida will be able to report progress.

From the Canandagua (N. Y.) Repository.

Wheat Harvest.—The prospect a few weeks ago, so flattering, of an abundant crop of our great western staple, has been entirely disappointed. The news from almost every part of the state is most discouraging to the husbandman, and many fields of wheat it is said will not be harvested, while others will not yield more than one third or one half a crop.

The weather also continues very unfavorable, for securing the crop as well as for haymaking. There has been an almost continued succession of heavy showers for three or four weeks past; and more rain has fallen in this quarter, than was ever before experienced, at this season of the year. In some places, the roads are rendered impassable.

Homespun.—It has not been long since we announced the departure of one of our enterprizing citizens to the North, to make the necessary arrangements for commencing manufactures in Jefferson county, Georgia. We have been just informed, that Col. Breithaupt, of our sister State, has gone north for the same purpose, in order to establish a Cotton Factory in Edgefield District, South Carolina. Success attend their laudable enterprize.

Since writing the above we have seen a subscription paper for Stock to establish a cotton and wool factory in Richmond County on which in less than an hour upwards of $8000 were subscribed in this City.

Augusta Courier.

Rate of travelling.—The Quebec Gazette says, the New York papers of Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. were received at Quebec by the Lady of the Lake, on Saturday the 14th, about ten in the forenoon. They had been brought to Montreal by a private gentleman, who was detained five hours at Whitehall, and they were again detained eight hours at Montreal until the sailing of the steam-boat. The distance from New York to Quebec is 584 miles, which was travelled over in 76 hours, or nearly 7¾ miles per hour.—The distance by land from Albany to Whitehall, and St. John to Laprarie is 81 miles, run over at about five miles an hour; the remaining 503 miles were run over by the steam-boats at the rate of 8½ miles an hour, which is a mile more than the regulation rate the English mail travels at in England.

It is an old proverb, that he who aims at the sun, to be sure will not reach it, but his arrow will fly higher than if he aimed at an object on a level with himself. Just so in the formation of character. Set your standard high, and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence. Young men are not, in general, conscious of what they are *capable* of doing. They do not task their faculties, nor improve their powers, nor attempt, as they ought, to rise to superior excellence. They have no high, commanding object at which to aim; but often seem to be passing away life without object and without aim. The consequence is, their efforts are few and feeble; they are not waked up to any thing great or distinguished; and therefore, fail to acquire a character of decided worth.

Calves, it is said, will thrive better if not suffered to eat any grass the first year. They will wean better if kept out of sight and hearing of their dams.

Vegetables may be preserved from injury by frost, by sprinkling cold water upon them early in the morning after a freezing night.

The Cargo of the St. Charles, wrecked lately at Cape Breton, on her passage to Quebec, valued at £40,000, has been sold at Sydney, for £800. Silk ribbons, were, it is said, purchased at the rate of 20*s.* a *Bushel!*

Geese.—A debate took place among the members of a certain court, as to how long they should *set*, to dispose of the business before them. Three weeks at last were determined upon. "Why, in the name of wonder," enquired a wag at the bar, "do they not *set* four weeks, like other *geese*, and *gabble* less.

POETRY.

The following piece of poetry, so full of delicate and feeling sentiment, was written by *George M. Horton*, a slave belonging to Mr. James Horton, of Chatham County in this State. We have already seen several other pieces of his composing, and have copied one into the Observer.—This, however, we think, is as good as any he has produced. From the representation of one who has, conversed with him and who copied the lines below, we are induced to believe that there can be no deception as to his ability to compose—and when we add to this that he is illiterate, and possessed of no other leisure or opportunities than any other common slave enjoys, we cannot but think his productions able to an unusual degree, and that he is possessed of "poetic gifts" rare and extraordinary.

When I think of leaving a damsel like thee,
I wonder if ever one loved her like me!
Thy charms are so pleasing—I cannot deny
The heart-winning wonder—the joy of my eye.

How oft have I sought thee, with joy and with fear,
And grieved for thy presence when thou wast not near;
How oft have I breath'd out a soul melting sigh,
And thought of the wonder—the joy of my eye.

Alas! and should destiny call me away,
Or some obligation forbid me to stay;
On hopes of thy good will I still shall rely,
And think with delight of—the joy of my eye.

Farewell: I must leave thee in thy fav'rite grove,
To dwell at a distance—but not without love;
Like the dove from the window, away I must fly,
Farewell to the wonder—the joy of my eye.

And when on eternity's ocean I sail,
May I be escorted by Love's gentle gale;
On the banks of Elyseum, O grant me to spy
The heart-winning wonder—the joy of my eye.

Description of a Rider and his Horse.

A guide I had got, who demanded great vails,
For conducting me over the mountains of Wales;
Twenty-one shillings, which sure very large is,
Yet that would not do, but I must bear his charges;

And yet for all that, rode astride on a beast,
The worst that e'er went on three legs I protest;
It certainly was the most ugly of jades,
His hips and his rump, made a right ace of spades;

His sides were two ladders, well spur-gall'd withal,
His neck was a helve, and his head was a mall;
For his colour, my pains and your trouble I'll spare,
For the creature was wholly denuded of hair;

And except for two things as bare as my nail,
A tuft of a mane, and a sprig of a tail,
And by these, the true colour, one can no more know,
Than by mouse-skins above stairs, the merkin below;

Now such as the beast was, even such was the rider,
With a head like a nutmeg, and legs like a spider;
A voice like a cricket, a look like a rat,
The brains of a goose, and the heart of a cat;

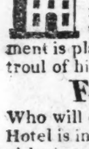
Even such was my guide, and his beast;—let them pass,
The one for a *horse*, and the other an *ass*.

Cotton.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN



HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

TRUST SALE.

Valuable Real and Personal ESTATE.

On MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, THE Subscribers will proceed to sell, under a Deed of Trust, bearing date 24th May, 1828, to them executed by Mr. James McIntyre of this place, for certain purposes therein mentioned, all his valuable stock of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Steel, Crockery and other Merchandize.

ALSO,

The Store House and Lot at present occupied by Messrs. Nott & Star, Green street, near the Market House.

The Store House and Lot, with all the improvements thereon, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. McIntyre, Person street.

The Store House and Lot recently occupied by the said Mr. James McIntyre, Person street.

That comfortable Dwelling House and Lot with all the improvements thereon, the present residence of said Mr. James McIntyre.

One vacant Lot joining the above, on the West side.

184½ acres of Land in Bladen county, formerly the property of Mathew, Luke and Thomas Hales.

ALSO,

5 likely NEGROES, one of which is a good Carpenter, one a woman accustomed to house work, the others likely boys.

ALSO,

Pew No. , in the Presbyterian Church.
One Share Bridge Stock.
One do. Navigation do., together with all his Books, Household, and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale Sale to commence, with the Merchandize, at the Auction Store of H. W. Ayer, and continue from day to day till the whole Estate is sold.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
JOHN McLERAN,
Trustees.
H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville, July 30th, 1828. 82ts.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

Trust Sale at Auction.

ON Wednesday the 3d day of September next, *three likely NEGRO MEN* will be sold, pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust executed to us by Mr. D. Thompson, of this place, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Town House, in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder. Terms made known on day of sale.

CHAS. DEWEY,
JNO. McLERAN,
HENRY W. AYER, } *Trustees.*
H. W. AYER, *Auct'r.*

July 30, 1828.—82-*ts.*

For Rent,

The *STORE and WAREHOUSE* corner of Market Square, lately occupied by Mr. S. Staiert, deceased, one of the best stands for business in Fayetteville. Will be rented on reasonable terms.—Apply to

JOSEPH AREY.

July 30, 1828. 82tf.

I HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and N. York, some *CHOICE LEATHER* for manufacturing, and will receive orders for *Boots and Shoes* made to measure and warranted of the best workmanship and neatest style.

I keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *SHOES*, of nearly every description, and will sell very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Two doors East of Market Square.

July 31. 82tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who says her name is *ADOLINE*, and that she belongs to Thomas Smith, of Richland District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.

July 23, 1828. 82tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who calls her name *DARCAS*, and says she belongs to Major West of Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.

July 23, 1828. 82tf.

NORFOLK & PHILADELPHIA
Commercial Line,
VIA SEAFORD & DOVER.

THE Steam Boat NORFOLK, *Capt. Wright*, or the PHILADELPHIA, *Capt. Weems*, will leave Marsden's Wharf, *NORFOLK*, every *Sunday Wednesday*, and *Friday Evening, at 6 o'clock*, and the passengers will arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday mornings, in time for the morning Boats for New York. And the Steam Boat FRANKLIN, *Captain Wade*, will leave Arch Street Wharf, *PHILADELPHIA*, every *Sunday, Wednesday*, and *Friday Evening, at 6 o'clock*, and the passengers will arrive at Norfolk on Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday mornings, in time to take the James River Steam Boats, and Southern Stages.

Fare through $12, Meals on board the boats included. Passengers from Philadelphia pay for breakfast on land.

Way passengers pay for Meals.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

July 9, 1828.—80-t1D

Equity Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, made at Spring Term, 1828, in the cause wherein John R. Tripplett is Complainant, and Richard S. Hackley Defendant, the undersigned, Clerk and Master of said Court, will, upon the first day of September next, (being the Monday of Court week) at the Court House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., sell that valuable *HOUSE and LOT*, situate on the South side of Row an street, well known as the former residence of Dr. Benjamin Robinson, and at present occupied by Mr. Gabriel W. Holmes.

Terms at sale.

WILLIAM F. STRANGE, C. & M.E.

July 10, 1828. 79 7w.

Lime and Nails.

42 Casks Stone LIME,
40 kegs cut NAILS,
For sale.
WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

May 29, 1828. 73tf.

Washington Hotel.

The Subscriber, very grateful for past favours, respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known establishment, the *WASHINGTON HOTEL*, recently conducted by Dr. Thomas Briggs.

The Washington Hotel is situated on Richardson street, in a very pleasant part of Columbia, and very convenient to the State House, where all public business is transacted—also, to the mercantile part of the town, where the Traveller, as well as the man of business, will find an agreeable retreat.

He is resolved to spare neither pains nor expense in supplying his Table and Bar with the best the market affords.

The whole interior of the establishment is fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable manner, and is capable of accommodating in superior style, a large number of guests, including private families with private tables.

His *STABLES* are in very good order, and shall be furnished with the best provender, and attended with experienced and steady Ostlers, in addition to which, the subscriber will bestow his own personal unremitting attention, and his charges, at the same time will be moderate.

J. L. MORRIS.

Columbia, (S. C.) May 31, 1828. 75-9w.

☞The Charleston, Northern, Southern, Greenville and Lincolnton Stage Offices are kept here.

For Sale,

AN elegant new GIG and HARNESS, made by Thomas Cobbs, of Raleigh. Apply to

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Foolscap & Letter Paper.

THE Subscribers, agents for J. & D. Ames, manufacturers, have on hand a small supply of Foolscap and Letter PAPER, of different qualities, and at very low prices. Any quantity furnished to order at Factory prices.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

July 17, 1828. 80-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Thomas J. Curtis vs. William L. Adams. } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land in Richmond county.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months, in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the Defendant, William L. Adams, appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead and replevy, final judgment will be entered, and execution issue accordingly.

Witness,
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Jannetta Jones vs. George K Jones. } Petition for Divorce & Almony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George K. Jones, is not a resident of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *North Carolina Journal* and *Carolina Observer*, for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, and demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Test,
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

80-3m

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

Doctor MacLean,

HAS removed to Fayetteville and opened a shop in the house next door above Mr. Goodwin's Drug Store, on Hay street, where, or at his residence, in the first brick building below, and on the opposite side of the street, applications for his professional services may be made from the Town or Country.

June 17. 76tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm, Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Clerks' Fee Bills,
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.
March 20, 1828.

Printing neatly executed,
At this Office.

Important

To those afflicted with Indigestion.

THE celebrated *ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR.* The celebrity this Medicine has gained in the permanent cure of many of our most respectable citizens, gives it the first rank and entitles it to the confidence of all persons afflicted with indigestion or debility of the stomach, such as

Loss of appetite,
Pain in the pit of the Stomach,
Costiveness,
Flatulency and moving, of wind in the bowels,
Sickness of the stomach,
Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Dizziness of the head,
Lowness of spirit,
Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body.—The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

The genuine article may be found in the following stores and no others; in this city:

By Dr. C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets, principal agent, where a liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

☞We, the undersigned, having been afflicted for some time with indigestion and weakness of the stomach, for which we have taken the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which has given us complete relief, we feel it our duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all hose who are afflicted in like manner.

JOB FURMAN, No. 17, Jefferson street.
THOS. LYON, Lumber Merchant.
JACOB SHARP, No. 1, Hester street.
ENOCH DEAN, 14, Bowery.

For sale by the Subscriber, Agent for the Proprietor, at $1 50 per bottle, the New York price.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, May 1828. 73-eow7t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1828.

Mary McLean *vs.* Peter McEachin.—James McEach in *vs.* Peter McEachin. Three different cases.

Original Attachments levied upon Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above cases is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless the said Peter McEachin appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next and plead or replevy, final judgment will be entered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. S. C.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cognac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
2 hhds. Copperas.
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

WINES

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 76-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Account are earnestly requested and make payment before the 1st day of next, and all those having claims against please present them for settlement.

WM. TR

Lafayette Hotel, 17th July, 1828.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber quested to make immediate payment indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODW

April 22, 1828. 69tf.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & C

Jan. 17, 1828.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, this place, and
800 lbs of excellent LARD.
Apply to E. L. WINSLOW
Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 69tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.
JOHN M. DOR

May 1, 1828.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR

6,500 Lbs. prime green coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo do.
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington or five weeks since, a dark mulatto boy CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought as Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Mevill Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Wash on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he has joined some runaways belonging either to Johnston or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton flowered
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded bric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes]
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-de'e
Superior Battese dresses, variety of shades
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN M

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.